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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/782,161	02/19/2004	David Bryant	DC-05585	5008
33438	7590	09/29/2005	EXAMINER	
HAMILTON & TERRILE, LLP			HYEON, HAE M	
P.O. BOX 203518			ART UNIT	
AUSTIN, TX 78720			PAPER NUMBER	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/782,161
Filing Date: February 19, 2004
Appellant(s): BRYANT, DAVID

Robert W. Holland
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on September 19, 2005 appealing from the Office action mailed on May 19, 2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

The following is a listing of the evidence (e.g., patents, publications, Official Notice, and admitted prior art) relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

US 5,688,128	Ikeya	11-1997
US 6,726,500 B1	McHugh et al	4-2004

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(9A) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(9B) Claims 1, 4, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ikeya (5,688,128).

Ikeya discloses system comprising a motherboard 70, a socket frame 10, a socket 42, a processor 60, a load plate 12 and a processor extraction device in form of an adhesive and a plurality of springs 44. Although Ikeya does not disclose plural components for processing information, it is inherent that the system of Ikeya has plural components because an electronic device with a motherboard has plural components for processing information. The socket frame 10 is coupled to the motherboard 70. The socket 42 is disposed within the socket frame 10. The socket has plural connectors 50 in electrical communication with the motherboard 70. The load plate 12 is coupled to the socket frame 10 and has a closed position and an opened position over the processor 60. Column 4, lines 25-32 state that the processor 60 is held in carrier 62 by an adhesive. Therefore, the adhesive is disposed in between the load plate 12 and the processor 60 since the carrier 62 is in between the load plate 12 and the processor 60. When the load plate 12 is in the open position, the processor 60 is extracted. Also, the springs 44 are disposed between

the processor 60 and the motherboard 70 to provide a uniform extraction forces to the processor 60 and bias the processor 60 out of the socket 42.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

(9C) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

(9D) Claims 1-4 and 8-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McHugh et al (6,758,691 B1) in view of Ikeya (5,688,128).

McHugh discloses system 1 comprising a socket frame 10, a land grid array socket 11, a processor 2, and a load plate 14. Although McHugh does not disclose plural components for processing information, it is inherent that the system of McHugh has plural components because an electronic device with a motherboard has plural components for processing information. Furthermore, the examiner will not explain the functions of each element since the system of McHugh is the same type of system as the instant invention. The only thing that McHugh does not disclose is processor extraction device comprising an adhesive disposed between the load plate and the processor or a spring disposed between the processor and the motherboard.

Ikeya discloses a system comprising a socket frame 10, a socket 42, a processor 60, a load plate 14, and a processor extraction device in form of an adhesive or a spring 44. Since, the examiner has already explained the structure of Ikeya's system, the examiner will omit the description of Ikeya's system (see 35 U.S.C. 102(b) Rejection in the above paragraph 9B).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to add the processor extraction device in form of an adhesive or a spring as taught by Ikeya in the system taught by McHugh in order to provide an assistance to a processor extracting process from a socket of the system.

(10) Response to Argument

The applicant argues that the reference by Ikeya discloses that the carrier 162 and processor 60 are extracted with a tool such as a pair of tweezers. Therefore, the applicant argues that that neither Ikeya nor McHugh teach, disclose or suggest extraction of a processor by movement of a load plate. Also, the applicant argues that the movement of the cover 12 of Ikeya does not initiate extraction of the processor. Furthermore, the applicant argues that the carrier of Ikeya is not "coupled" to the socket frame in open and closed positions as recited by Claims 1, 8 and 14.

The examiner agrees with the applicant that the carrier 62 and processor 60 are extracted with a tool such as a pair of tweezers. However, the reference by Ikeya reads on the claim limitations. The independent claims recite that the processor extraction device disposed approximate the load plate and **operable (automatically in claim 14) to extract the processor from the socket** upon movement of the load plate from a closed to an open position. Also, claims do not recite that the movement of the load plate initiate extraction of the processor. It is correct that a pair of tweezers is used to extract the carrier 62 and the processor 60. However, the processor 60 is not directly engaged by the pair of tweezers. Only the load plate 62 is directly engaged by the pair of tweezers. Ikeya teaches that the pair of tweezers is used to

Art Unit: 2839.

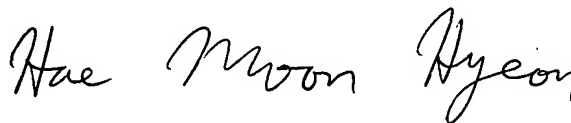
extract the load plate 62 while the processor 60 is attached to the load plate 62 by an adhesive.

Therefore, the processor 60 is automatically extracted from a socket 42 **when the load plate 60 is operated by the pair of tweezers**. While the instant invention uses the lever 14 as an operating means for the load plate 12, the reference by Ikeya uses the pair of tweezers as an operating means for the load plate 62. The claims recite that the processor extraction device is an adhesive disposed between the load plate and the processor and not the load plate's operating means. Ikeya clearly discloses that the processor 60 attached to the load plate 62 by an adhesive (see column 6, lines 63-67 and column 7, lines 1-3). Thus, the reference by Ikeya clearly reads on all the limitations of the claims. In regarding to the carrier 62 not coupled to the socket frame 10, the examiner disagrees with the applicant because Figures 1 and 2 show that the carrier 62 is coupled to the socket frame 10 by positioning pins 30 coupled to the carrier 62. Therefore, the carrier 62 is coupled to the socket frame 10 in open and closed positions of the load plate 12.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Hae Moon Hyeon
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2839
September 23, 2005



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